Bengar or Provinces and Provinces.

Bengar or Provinces and Provinces.

June 25, 1906.

Bengaria Prepacate, sanies and enderred "Prepacate for Savy Coloning and Chatles Bulletins." will be received at the Sevent and 15 o' clock p. m. on the 154 day of July 1906, for ferrading and elivering on receiving thirty fays' notice) at the Datied Bulletins Soury Francis Coloning and Seventy. Sevent Perch, in sent anticent Mary Francis (Inc. 1997) and the Commandant of and Chief of this Bureau or by the Commandant of and Sevent Seve

Rius Piannel, yarda, Rey, 2009.

Cathyin these, pairs, 15,009.

Himbert, number, 20,000.

The Piannel to be deliverable one half in 10 and one half in 10 days.

Offers may be made for one or more articles, at the option of the hidder, and in case more than one article is to the articles, and in case more than one article is reclaimed in the offer, the Cittler of the Rarcase will have like right to seems one or more of the Rarcase will have like right to seems one or more of the articles contained in order of the Cittler of the Rarcase will have like it in the Rarcase will have liked in the Rarcase will have liked in the Rarcase will have a superior of the contained of the Rarcase will be a liked to the Rarcase of the offers of the Commandatale and Paymantics of the correct Harry Tards.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

PROPOSALS FOR ENGRAVINGS OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS ACCOMPANTING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PLYENTS FOR THE YEAR 1664.

OFFICE SUPERINGENESS PRINCIPAL PRINCIPAL WASHINGTON, July 8, 1968.

Wested proposals will be reserved at this office will BURENTON, July 8, 1968.

Busted proposals will be reserved at this office will BURENTY, the 19th day of July, 1968, at 12 o'clock, or fersishing one and officeriotype pages of the ELLENATIONS OF MANUFERS W. See, necessarying the opport of the Commissioners of Steines for the years 1968, out the fer agent of the Commissioners of Steines for the year 1968, out the fer agent and address of the patients and the territory and address of the patients of the waste of the patients of the commission of the work mass to easily them they page to the sea, reason, who make accusate that they page in a new self-access, who make accession of the work must be fully quals to that furnished by the publishes appared at the office quals to that furnished by the publishes appared to the present outs. The plates are to be delivered as the office outs.

on that may be required will be er of Patants.
seals will be addressed to The Joint Committee
sting. Washington, D. C. care of the undernad endorsed on the savelope, "Proposals for
eat Office Report."

Paperintendenfof the Public Printing.

next, the reserved cottons in the counties and parts of Townships, in the counties con, Trempalent, and Buffalo.

I Office at LA CHOMER, on the 26th day of the counties of Townships, if nove.

1 Office at FALLS ST. CEOIX, on the lat BER next, the reserved sections is farly-pe and parts of Tewnships, in the counties res, and St. Croix, ST. CROIX, on the Md STR next, hen parts of Tewnships, in the d Pierce. at EAU CLAIRE, on the let day of reserved sections in ten parts of You make no the counter of Glarke, Chippers, East Claims and Busin.

At the Land Office at STRYRE POINT, on the 50th day of OUTOBER mext, one hundred and ton Townships and parts of Townships, in the countles of Marshon and

OOTORER sent, sixty-seven Townships and parts of Townships, in the county of Goodin. Goodinating over 4 we had a quarter millions of acres of published over 4 who quarter millions of acres of published Commissioner of the General Land Office. General Land Office, June 16, 1969. Horr.—Under the regulations of the Department, as herestoffer and now existing, an payment can be made for advertising proclamations except to such sphtisher as are specially authorized to publish by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

DENSION OFFICE, MARCH 2, 1866.

To all sphom if may concern:
Application having been made under the set of June S. 1800, for the raisete of the following described Land Warrants, which are alleged to have been lost or destroyed, solice is hereby given that as the date following the description of each warrant a new settleate or warrant of this tener will be identify. If no valid objections warrant of like tener with the action and likes appear:

Ho. 01,052, for 100 acres, leaved under the act of March, 1803, in the name of Thomas Walines, and was granted January 10, 1807. May 30, 1806. abd-law13w

No. 65, 416, for 130 acres, issued under the act of March, 1805, in the name of Lucy Whitcomb, widow of Jases Whitcomb, and was granted April 30, 1806. June 3, and 1806.

Whiteomb, and was granted Agra; m, now male 1866. Ho. 12,007, for 50 acres, issued under the act of March J. 1855, in the name of James Philbres, and was granted Hevesaber 10, 1856. June 16, 1868. mh37.-lawlaw Re. 185,200, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March S, 1860, is the name of Jedith, widow of Partil Pailer, and was granted October 20, 1860. July 18, 1864. and Ho. 60,500, for 50 acres, issued under the act of March Hor, 1850, is the name of James guern wow of Samuel Agency, and was granted Pobrancy 12, 1852. August 1, 1866.

OBPHANS COURT. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON COURTY-

JISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WARRINGTON COUNTYTO WIT:

Ju the case of Margaret E. Sipse, administratifs of Heary N. Sipse, deceased, tile administratifs of Heary N. Sipse, deceased, tile administratifs of Heary N. Sipse, deceased, tile administratifs advessed has, with the approbation of the Optimal Court of Washington County aforemend, appearance of the particular of the particular and distribution of the partonnal exists of said deceased, and direct the assets in hand, as far as when and where all the creditors are in the optimized of the particular of the particular

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE FREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE TO CONTRAINED THE CHARGE TO THE CRASSICT, WASHINGTON MAY 26, 1802.

Hotise is breely given to all persons who have claims against "The Marchania Battingal Bank Of Washington," D. C., that they must present the news and maintained shade, it washington, D. C., on or before the 20th day of August and.

Glaff of August and.

Geographic Completion of the Currency.

## ional Republican.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1866.

so Published in this Paper by Authority of THE PRIME

VOL. VI.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Userna Favan Pavan Organo, America Value Organo, America Vol. 1911 9, 1980. On the putition of Olden Nutshots, of West Houtury Bassachasonies, praying for the actionation of a patent practice to him Golobur 18, 1858, to which additional inprovements were assessed Horels O. 1884, for an ingramme to nile or course of fine to 20, 1886, for an any provenment in "Orinding Hills," for sown years from the approximent of and passent, which takes places on the provenment in "Orinding Hills," for sown years from the approximent of the plants, the bath takes places on the II is estimated that the made position be based as the II is estimated the made position to be an extended to appear and alove cause, if any they have, why each petition ought not to be granted.

Persons or apposing the entenances are required to file in the Placest Office their objections, specially not forch in writing, at least investigation, but the first place of the interest of the control of the interest of the i

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

On the pointion of L. Q. O. Thinker, of Philadel phin, Penneytrania, praying for the extension of patent granied to him on the Shih day of Outsber Allo, for an improvement in "Design for Granmental Bottles," for never years from the expiration of an aniset, which takes place on the Shi day of Outsber hato, for an improvement in "Design for Gransmaning Solities," For never years from the apprication of said paints, which takes place on the 26th day of October seats, which takes place on the 26th day of October neats, and the control of the Paints Office on MORDAY, the file day of October neats, at 12 o'clock, so, ; and all percess are modified to appear and show cases, if any they have, why said politics sught not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file the Falmi Office their objections, specially not reach in writing, at least transfer days before the day of hearing all bediency filed by others party, to be send at the article of the office, which will be "farminhed on application."

Depositions and other papers, relied upon a testimany, must be filed in the office for the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within for days Ordered, size, that this corties to published in the first of hearing in the state of the control of the contr

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

United States of Parker Operation.

On the petition of Washine States, of Taunion, Mass, prayling for the egithanion of a paint granted to the on the States of Washines, of Taunion, Mass, prayling for the egithanion of a paint granted to the on the States of States, of Taunion, and the States of States of States, of the States of States of States, of States of States of States, of States of States of States, of States of St

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Usyra Brave Paragr Orrica,

Wannestroe, July 13, 1866.

On the petition of Price Glase, of Greenmails, Pa.,
praying for the extension of a baissi granted to him one
list day of Gotober, 1885, for an impervenent in

"Grain Superators," for even years from the arpitstion of said gatesi, which takes place on the 19th day

It is excluded that the said petition be heard at the
Pricest Office on MODDAT, the 1st day of Ostober and,

at 13 o'clock, m.; and all persons are notified to appear,
and where dame, if any they have, why said saidifes

at 13 o'clock, m. ; and all persons are notified to appear and where mans, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Fermon opposing the extension are required to file in the Faussh differ the polyacions, specially set forth in the Faussh differ the polyacions, specially set forth in the Faussh differ the polyacions, specially set forth in the riting of they before the day of hearing, much be taken and transmitted in secondance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as leading of the polyacion of the faustine polyacion, and the polyacion of the papers, relied upon as leading of the polyacion of the papers, and the faustine property of the property of the polyacion of the published in the REPURLICAY and the falled in the office is subject to the published of the property of the polyacion of the published of the selection of the selectio

P. 8.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Faient Office with a paper containing this solder.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
United States Parent Oricia,
On the petition of D. D. Allen, of Adams, Reseachusetts, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him will be sent the state of the property of the petition of D. D. Allen, of Adams, Reseachusetts, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him will be sent to the state of the property of the petition of D. D. Belle ' for even years from the appearant of said patent, which takes place on the 10th stay of totober, 1889,
It is undered that the said petition be heard at the place on the 10th stay of totober act, at 13 o'clock m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cames, if any two harv, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension, appearing set forth in writing, at least investigation are required to file in writing, at least investigation are required to file in writing, at least investigation are required to file in writing, and least investigation of the party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the offer, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, railed upon as testimony, must be filed in the offer, which will be furnished, on application.

Ordered, should be furnished to the control of the control of the party of the control of the control of the control of the control of the stay of hearing; the statistican, which will be furnished to the spring field Republican, Massachusett, once a weak for three successive weeks; the first of axid publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

Commissioner of Palents.

DESTRICT OF COLUMBIA, COUNTY the property of the control of the paper certificity the control of the control of the paper certificity the control of the control of the paper certificity the control of the control of the control of the paper certificity

ISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, COUNTY

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, COUNTY

OF WASHIROTOR, to wit: 1 bereip, serify that

Hichard Mergan, of Washington county, brought before
me, the submirber, one of the Justines of the Feace in
and for said county, the 18th day of July, 1806, as a
stray, a SORREH, HOMER, about 14 hands high, 10 or 11
years old, star on foreband, three with feet, sear on left
fore knee, marked U. & and I. O.; hip-shoden and this
in dash.

Olvan onder my hand.

W. THOMPSOM, J. P.
The owner of the above-described horse is requested
to prove property, pay sharges, and take him away.

MIGHARD MORO AN,

M. Melcod's farm, 1/4 miles north of Blademsburg.

Mational Union Convention.

ur delegates at large from each State, will held at the city of Philadelphia, on the cond Tuesday (14th) of August next.

sour delegates at large from each State, will be held at the city of Philadelphis, on the second Tuesday (14th) of August next.

Such delegates will be chosen by the electors of the several States who sustain the Administration in maintaining unbroken the union of the States under the Constitution which our fathers established, and who agree in the following propositions, vis:

The union of the States is, in every case, indissoluble, and is perpetual; and the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed by Congress in pursuance thereof, suprems and constant, and universal in their obligation;

The rights the dignity wad the equality of the States in the Union, including the right of representation in Congress, are solemnly quaranteed by that Constitution, to save which from overthrow so much blood and treasure were expended in the late civil war.

There is no right, anywhere, to dissolve the Union, either by voluntary withdrawal, by force of arms, or by congressional action; neither by the secession of the States from the Union, either by voluntary withdrawal, by force of arms, or by congressional action; neither by the secession of the States, nor by the exclusion of, their loyal and qualified representatives, nor by the national dovernment in any other form;

Slavery is abolished, and neither can, nor ought to be, re-established in any State or Territory within our jurisdiction:

Each State has the undoubted right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors, and no external power rightfully can, or ought to, dictate, control, or influence the free and voluntary action of the States in the exercise of that right;

The maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its ewn domestic concerns, according to its own judgment exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and the overthrow of that system by the usurpation and centralization of power i

under the Constitution and laws, is unjust-and revolutionary;

Every pateriot should frown upon all these acts and proceedings everywhere, which can serve no other purpose than to rekindle the animosities of war, and the effect of which upon our moral, social and material interests at home, and upon our standing abroad, dif-fering only in degree, is injurious like war it self;

fering only in degree, is injurious like war it self.

The purpose of the war having been to preserve the Union and the Constitution by putting down the rebellion, and the rebellion having been suppressed, all resistance to the authority of the General Government being at an end, and the war having ceased, war measures should also cease, and should be followed by measures of peaceful administration, so that union, harmony and concord may be encouraged, and industry, commerce, and the aris of peace revived and promoted; and the early restoration of all the States to the exercise of their constitutional powers in the National Government is indispensably necessary to the strength and the defence of the Republic, and to the maintenance of the public credit;

All such electors in the thirty-six States and nine Territories of the United States, and

All such electors in the thirty-six States and nine Territories of the United States, and in the District of Columbia, who in a spirit of patriotism and love for the Union, can rise above personal and sectional considerations, and who desire to see a truly National Union Convention, which shall represent all the States and Territories of the Union, assemble, as friends and brothers, under the national flag, to hold counsel together upon the state of the Union, and to take measures to avert possible danger from the same, are speedily requested to take part in the choice of such delegates.

requested to take part in the choice of such delegates.

But no delegate will take a seat in such Convention who does not loyally accept the national situation and cordially endorse the principles above set forth, and who is not at tached, in true allegiance, to the Constitution, the Union, and the Government of the United States.

A. W. RANDALL, Pres't.

A. W. RANDALL, Pres't.

J. R. DOOLITTLE, O. H. BROWNING, EDGAR COWAR,

O. H. Brand,
Epglar Cowas,
Cularles Knap,
Sauren Fowler,
Executive Com. Nat. Union Club.
We recommend the holding of the above
Convention, and endorso the call therefor.
Daniel S. Norton,
J. W. Neshite,
James Dixon,
Hendricks.

JAMES DIXON,
T. A. HRNDRICKS.
WASHINGTON, June 25, 1866

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Among the valuable mater contained in these volumes and in the weekly issue of the Journal may be
named:

"weekly record of Military Movements throughoit the field of war.

"The Official Reports of Army and Ravy Commandmanders of Government Departments and Hursus.

3. A full desette of Changes in the personnel of the
Army and Bavy.

4. Netices of new inventious relating to the art of
war.

A Relices of new investions relating to the art of a. Full and constant correspondence from the ablest fibers of the two services on the professional questions of the hour; suggestions of changes and improvements; its constant in the support of the formation of the fibers of the profession of the pr

New York, July 6.—One of our Democratic gens of judges—who, withal, was once
a buccancer on the high reas—has made
himself, for the manyeth time, talked about,
by making a loud bid last Sunday for the
Irish Catholic vote at the next election. In
order to be more in favor with the Hibernian
element, he has just restified his conversion
from Protestantism to Romanism, by switching off under the confirming hand of Archbishop McCloskey, in these degenerate days
there is nothing to which men, lost to all
seases of office. There is nothing as secred
that they will not pollute it with their unholy
hands for the purpose of making their political ends meet; and that this is only another
instance of this kind of thing, the previous
character of the judge referred to sufficiently
attests.

Another term of our criminal court—the Court of General Sessions—ended last week. Notwithstanding the very long calendar, and the occurrence of many extensive swindles, robberies, and frauds, not a case has been brought to justice through the instrumentality of the much-lauded and well-advertised "detectives." The truth is, our detective police is as absolute a fraud upon this community as any organized band of corruptionists could well be. This has been fully evinced by the performances respecting the two or three great bond robberies, about which so much has been said and so little done. In strange contrast with what is called the energy of our detective police, all the criminals who are well known, and who happen to be brought into court, are brought thirter by citizens, or police in uniform, or both. If Cardozo would issue an injunction restraining the Metropolitan Detective Police from operating on the credulity of our citizens, a great deal of crime in this city would at once suspend, and criminals not able to withstand temptation would have to leave the city, or take an express train to Sing Sing.

There is, however, one man who has demonstrated to the country that, in order to be successful detectives, men esponaing that profession must be honest, and also scalous for juntice. This personage is Mr. Allen Pinkerton, a Scotchman, who began his detective career in Chicago, and through many difficulties and discouragements has at length established one of the most reliable, thorough and successful bodies of discrete detectives which has ever been brought into being it our own or any other country. What is known as the "stool-pigoon" system this Pinkerton detective establishment ignores and contemns. Assuming the modest title of "National Police Agency," it sets itself forth as an individual and private enterprise, and is not in any way connected with or controlled by any municipal cerporation or governmental authority. It was established for the purpose of preventions to his employees, who are of both sexes

be operating."

Mr. Pinkerton claims for the profession "a high and honorable calling," and adds that "few professions excel it." "The detective," he says, "is an officer of justice, and must himself be pure and above reproach."

He secouts the old axiom "set a thirt to

he says, "is an officer of justice, and must himself be pure and above reproach."

He scouts the old axiom "set a thief to eatch a thief," and, after referring to the evils of that theory, he says: "All such practice is ignored by this agency, which holds as its cardinal principle that crime is as foreign to the human mind as a poisonous mineral substance is to the body; and that the criminal, by his criminal act, weakens the whole fortress of his strength, both mental and moral, by receiving therein an enomy which will always be on the watch to betray him, and which certainly will betray him sooner or later, when the right detective appears, and brings to bear upon the criminal all the armories of a superior intellectual power, and possess such a knowledge of human nature as will give him a quick insight into character. There is no stronger evidence of weakness or unfitness for his position than the continued resort to liquor by the Tetective and honest mind obtaining a controlling power over that of the criminal; but in so doing he ought not to seek to weaken the mind he has to contend with by any excesses such as have been alluded to. The detective must, in every instance, report everything which is favorable to the suspected party, as

\*\* Tall and constant correspondence from the abuse of the Francisco of the Interest of the State of the State

damental axioms of this agency, and must be borne in mind by every detective who is stached to it."

Such is a fair picture of what a detective police department should be. But the fraudulent and farcical thing known as the Detective Bureau of our Metropolitan Police is organised and operated upon a system so different that the ventilation of Mr. Pinkerton's views may be of use both in New York and in other large cities, by way of reforming that branch of the regular police service. As now managed, it is aimply and solely a system whereby a policeman's position is used to screen the criminal and awindle the victim of robbery, and, so far as our own city is concerned, unless the detective organization, as now operated, is lopped off from the regular police service, it will sap the department of much of its usefulness and of all its reputable character.—Cincinnali Commercial.

THE PARIS SUMMER PASHIONS.

THE PARIE SUMMER PASISTONS.

The Beaute Poplum and Paistot Breton-Breachen Retma-Sultame Material for Pail Deed Magneto's Chates The Other Styles—Mouraing Robes—A Rew Searf—Twe Dresses as Seen on the Beits, &c.

I introduced your readers to the "Basques peplum" a few weeks ago; that name is now given to the loose jacket, either made of corded silk or cashmere, which goes off in long points under the arms, and the sides of which are left open. The first was made without sleeves, but the newest are complete, only the sleeve is made to hang or to cover the arm, according to the caprice of the wearer. These jackets are worked over with the richest beading and braiding. The favorite patterns are sheaves and stars. White cashmere peplums are dotted all over with black jet.

Another novelty is the palecto Breton. It is a kind of little Red-riding hood cloak, and the style of the thing lies in a small embroidered patch which is placed on the left side, in front, in imitation of the consecrated scapulency worn by the peasantry of Bretague. The Benoiton reins or streamers down the back are worn richer and wider than a few days ago, while the new material, "sultana, is seen here and there on full-dress occasions. It is a fine texture of camel's hair and silk, and much favored at court. I looked over a few patterns this morning, and among others I admired a remnant of a piece that had just been employed for the Empress. Another, exactly like it, is to be manufactured for the great Exhibition of 1867. The ground is white, and not transparent, on which heartseases are dotted here and there in such delicate silk mauve and violet shades, that they look more like water-colored paintings than loom work.

Another was called a Pompadour sultana, which article I think very comprehensible indeed. It was striped with alternate porcelain blue and white; a small silk rosebud stood forth on the blue.

A third, which has also been admitted by the jury for the exhibition, is striped with white satin on white ground; daisies without stalks

ciation.

There are others, called half-mourning sultanss, of course not quite, as how could they be, but with just black enough in them to show that they are experiencing a few twinges of bereavement. I must admit that the black is relieved by a good deal of white between, and enlivened by silver-looking leaves.

The toilets now adopted at fetes, drives, and all public entertainments are made of the most airy materials. White muslins are great favorites, some of which are so beantifully worked that a "brodeuse" could not have taken less than a winter to bring one to perfection. Some are one piece of lace mosaic, others complete flower shows; and this lovely needlework is negligently thrown over the seats of carriages, there to be crumpled or soiled in little more than an hour. A laundress must then stand two days over the before it is restored to its former beauty. Those folds, puffs, edgings and trains cut on the bias would make any but a Parisian washerwoman desperate; only her equanimity is on the ascendant until the dog days approach.

Our elegantes never think of wearing the same under-petticont twice, unless it has gone through the fluting, crimping, and flattening process beforehand; a crease, a spot, or a rent are synonomous in their opinion. The number of gentlemen's white suits that are carried out of Paris for washing and ironing, and which are brought back both

The number of goungless for washing and ironing, and which are brought back both washed and ironed in the course of one day, is almost incredible.

The following dresses looked very well at the Bois yesterday. They were worn by two ladies who seemed to be confiding all their many to each other, or just as probably the

the Bols yesterday. They were worn by two ladies who seemed to be confiding all their secrets to each other, or just as probably the secrets of others. They were both simply dressed, and evidently avoided the fashionable parts of the promenade, to which they had turned their backs for the benefit of a long confabulation about witnesses.

One of them wore a black and white striped muslin, without any trimming beyond a fluted frill round the jacket and on the shoulders, but a muslin bow and ends edged with narrow Valenciennes hung from the back of the neck. A long rounded sash of the same spread from the waist behind down to the bottom of the skirt, under which swept a frilled white muslin petticent. The bonnet was a black tulle fanchon, richly worked on the top with jet, and ending over the chignon with cut jet bead fringe.

A white parasol and dove-colored floulard overskirt and jacket cut in vandykes and fringed. The under petticent was of the same material, but of a deeper shade, trimmed with a pelisse flounce round the bottom.

The parasol was made of the same and lined with red currants, which hung in short trails over the chignon and tied on with tulle strings.

A Lambelle parure of red currants fin-

burnous to match was trimmed with straw, white and green tassels.

A white tulle Lamballa, having a border of light green hop blossoms, wheat cars, and occasional white dairy, formed the most bowitching head dress.

Before closing, I warn all your readers not to have transparent woolen materials, such as lines, for instance, made up into jackets without coarse muslin linings. They never set or look well without that trilling addition.

without coarse muslin limings. They never set or look well without that trifling addition.

The Beal Troubles of the Radicals as Revealed in Caucua.—

The first congressional caucua—the reported proceedings of which contained in the Probine are of course authentic—shows the assesses of the extremists so completely in their present floundering about that the people need no further evidence of their selfish determination of maintaining intact their party ascendency let whatever sense of propriety or justice may stand in the way. A ware that they have descred no consideration at the hands of the Federal Executive, after the systematic warfare they have waged upon him for so many months, and afraid to go home without some policy of insurance effected in their favor, sundry bungling attempts have been made to mannels the President in regard to removals, in order to perpetuate the factionist rule thus far swayed so tyrannically. The climax appears to have been reached by these worthy gentlemen the other night, in the caucus aluded to, by the adoption of the following resolution offered by Mr. Shellabarger, and which is as follows:

"Resolved, That a committee of fire be appointed to take in confideration the time of adjournment or recess, and what shall be done in regard to keeping our friends in office."

On motion, afterwards, the "committee" was made to consist of "nine," three Senators and aix members; so that although unable to do much to control or trammel the President, they will have the satisfaction of watching and reporting upon what they are pleased to term the Presidents "usurpations."

Now, could these gentlemen have seen, here the president the state in the president of the president of

President, they will have the satisfaction of watching and reporting upon what they are pleased to term the President's "usurpations."

Now, could these gentlemen have seen, before things came to their present press, the folly of endeavoring to monopolize power; could they have remembered that there was a people to consult and to trust, they might have been saved their present perplexity and unessiness. Absolutely insane in their self-aufficiency, it appears that they never dreamed that the people might not always be put off, deprived, ignored, as if they had no voice in national matters. And when now these politicians frantically endeavor to sound the alarm; when they seek to make it appear that a national consultation on the subject of their short-comings and for the public good, is nothing less than a threatened conspiracy against the integrity of the Union, the people choose not to believe them; prefer to look into each other's faces; to talk with each other; and—as is to be hoped—to put men into Congress who will go for that reconciliation policy the nation needs, if it is ever to recover from the fearful disabilities incurred, and which those functionists are allow to comprehend and to remedy.

Then we say let them clamor—let them flounder on in their perplexity; we are not afraid of what the proposed National Convention may do. If it is wise in its action—and it must be, as we have said, insane to comprehend the situation as poorly as Congress has done—there is no difficulty, with sensible men, with true Union men, in refusing to recognize its recommendations; no difficulty in contemning its action. But the nation needs this consultation; it should have a chance to bear from the Union men of the South especially, and what they have done to make that patriotism which shone so conspicuously during the war at a discount today.

The convention will be worth all it will cost, if nothing clae but that single item of

conciliation policy the nation needs, if it is ever to recover from the fearful disabilities incurred, and which these functionists are allow to comprehend and to remedy.

Then we say let them clannor—let them flounder on in their perplexity; we are not afraid of what the proposed National Convention may do. If it is wise in its action—and it must be, as we have said, insane to comprehend the situation as poorly as Congress has done—there is no difficulty, with sensible men, with true Union men, in refusing to recognise its recommendations; no difficulty in contemning its action. But the nation needs this consultation; it should have a chance to hear from the Union men of the South especially, and what they have done to make that patriotism which shone so conspicuously during the war at a discount to day.

The convention will be worth all it will cost, if nothing clse but that single item of information is gained. Could these men have been admitted into Congress we should not be reached by the one-sided reports of the radical employees if continued to half a centre of the Routh to a degree such as would not be reached by the one-sided reports of the radical employees if continued to half a centre of the Routh to a degree such as would not be reached by the one-sided reports of the radical employees if continued to half a centre of the Routh to a degree such as would not be reached by the one-sided reports of the radical employees if continued to half a centre of the Routh, we say; from that "gold tried in the fire," which the Sumners and Wilsons and Thad. Stevenses to call them to an account. Let us hear from the Union men of the South, we say; from that "gold tried in the fire," which the Sumners and Wilsons and Thad. Stevenses to call them to an account. Let us hear from the Union men of the South, we say; from that "gold tried in the fire," which the Sumners and Wilsons and Thad. Stevenses to call them to an account. Let us hear from the Union men of the South, we say; from that "gold tried in the fire," whi

Report of the Committee on Hank-ing and Currency.

The Committee on Banking and Currency, charged to inquire into the condition of Na-tional Banks, etc., made a report to the House of Representatives on Monday.

They first took up the matter of the Mer-chants' National Bank of Washington, in which institution, at the time of failure, there

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

THE WEEKLY PATIONAL REPORTION

Weshington, Georgetown, and Alexandria Railread Company, illegally issued \$285,000 worth of its stock to prop his transactions, and that the organization certificate of the bunk itself was a fraud; one gentleman having been represented as owning six hundred of the two thousand shares, when by had not a dollar thus invested.

The only other loss of public money deposited in a national bank, which has come to the knowledge of the committee, is in the case of the Vennago National Bank, of Franklin, Pennsylvania, which failed on or about the 28th of March. It was a depositary bank, with \$50,000 in bonds and Treasury notes as security for the deposits. The capital was \$300,000. It seems to have been managed for the benefit of Oulver, Penn & Ou. of New York, who had nearly all of the funds of the bank, their debt to the bank being over \$600,000. Under such circumstances, the failure of Colver, Penn & Oncessearily involved the failure of the bank. Many of the national banks, which were converted from State banks, do not make the proper exertion to withdraw their old circulation, and, in many instances, pay it out and take measures to continue it in circulation, thereby reserving the benefit of the old circulation, and at the same time of the national currency notes received from the burean of the comptroller.

It was stated to the committee that there were instances of banks having reported to the comptroller that the State circulation had been withdrawn and again paying it out. One of the national banks in Springfield, Mass., was represented to have an arrangement with an officer in a bank in Boston to

One of the national banks in Springfeld, Mass., was represented to have an arrangement with an officer in a bank in Boston to receive their State bank currency and put it again in circulation by leaning it. Some of the national banks in Providence, R. L., continue to make leans of their State bank notes for circulation.

The committee are satisfied that the existing law does not confer the power to correct and prevent many of these objectionable practices and abuses of the banking privilege conferred by the law, to which their atten-

ing law does not confer the power to correct
and prevent many of these objectionable
practices and abuses of the banking privilege
conferred by the law, to which their attention has been called by the testimony before
them. The bill the committee have reported
to amend the national currency acts contains
many provisions to remedy the defects of
the existing law, and to give to the comptroller of the treasury more power to restrain
banks he knows to be improperly managed.

In regard to the gross abuse of their trusts
as a depositary of public money by the Merchants' National Bank, the committee are of
the opinion that legal proceedings should be
had for the punishment of those of its managers who are responsible for that breach of
trust, and also such proceeding as may be
necessary to recover any portion of the
money; and as it was mostly money entrusted to disbursing officers of the War Department, the duty of instituting these proceedings should be committed to the War
Department. They, therefore, report a resolution for this purpose.

were needed at home to attend the coming elections," seems to have had more influence with the caucus than the remonstrances and contreaties of Thad. Stevens for them to stay in Washington; and finally breaking up in no very amiable mood toward each other, the crowning grace was given by the remark of the disappointed and amiable whipper-in of the House from Pennsylvania, in concurring with the wish of Mr. Haymond that the "injunction of secrecy should be removed from the proceedings of both caucusses"—"he hoped it would be, that the people might see how indifferent Congress was to the public good."—Baltimore Commercial.

Report of the Committee on Bank-lag and Currency, charged to inquire into the condition of things which exists there in consequence of by-gone ignorant tender in consequence of by-gone ignorant tenders in consequence of by-gone ignoration of the sub-pect of taxation with the single sub-pect of tax

A SINGULAR EPISODE.-Of Dr. Craven's career in the army, we find the following